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Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1923 (2010) of 25 May 2010, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) until 31 December 2010. The report covers developments since my previous report on MINURCAT, dated 30 July 2010 (S/2010/409), concerning the security and humanitarian situation in eastern Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic; progress towards the fulfilment of the tasks and benchmarks set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Security Council resolution 1923 (2010); and the implementation of the mandate of MINURCAT, including preparations for its withdrawal.

II. Security

2. During the reporting period, the overall security situation was relatively quiet. The number of reported incidents relating to the safety and security of United Nations and humanitarian personnel decreased significantly in comparison to the previous reporting period, with the exception of cases of theft or attempted theft. A total of 10 incidents were reported in August and September compared with 21 incidents in June and July. There were no reported cases of carjacking attempts or armed robbery. This decrease is attributed, inter alia, to: the unusually heavy rainy season, which limited overland movement; greater vigilance by the Chadian authorities and security forces; and improved relations between Chad and the Sudan including, in particular, the activities of the Chadian-Sudanese Joint Border Monitoring Force. During the reporting period, more than 300 members of Chadian armed opposition groups returned from the Sudan to Chad.

3. On 17 September, an operation conducted by the Joint Border Monitoring Force safely recovered an expatriate commercial contractor who had been kidnapped 10 days earlier in the area of Am Djarass (Ennedi region) in eastern Chad. The contractor was recovered in West Darfur. Six suspects were arrested by the Chadian authorities. On 20 September, the Sudanese Ambassador to Chad announced that the two countries had agreed to increase the strength of the Joint Border Monitoring Force from 3,000 to 4,000 troops.

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III. Humanitarian situation

4. During the reporting period, the humanitarian needs in eastern Chad were exacerbated by food shortages and flooding. Some 262,000 Sudanese refugees in 12 camps, 68,000 refugees from the Central African Republic and 168,000 internally displaced persons at 38 sites received assistance from humanitarian organizations. In addition, assistance was provided to 48,000 returnees and an estimated 150,000 members of the host population.

5. Unusually heavy rains caused flooding and destroyed property. Assessing the full impact of the floods has been difficult. Many areas remain inaccessible either by land or air. An estimated 144,000 people throughout the country have been seriously affected, and 15 people died as a result of the floods. In the Dar Sila region, some 104 internally displaced families whose homes had been destroyed by the floods were relocated to safer areas by the Government or by humanitarian organizations. At least one major international non-governmental organization has reprogrammed its activities from the east to other areas of the country to address emerging humanitarian challenges.

IV. Responsibility of the Government of Chad for the protection of civilians and of United Nations and humanitarian organization personnel and assets

A. Security and protection of civilians in danger

6. The strength of the Détachement intégré de sécurité (DIS) currently stands at 804 officers, including 90 women. In August and until 23 September, the national authorities reported that DIS conducted 2,329 day and night patrols in and around refugee camps and provided 1,316 security escorts for humanitarian actors. In addition, DIS provided protection at 150 food distribution points run by humanitarian actors. DIS also recorded 197 infractions of the law and the arrest of 92 suspects, 33 of whom were transferred to the local gendarmerie for referral to the justice system.

7. On 7 September, the Government of Chad submitted its plan for the sustainment of DIS (S/2010/470). In that plan, the Government reiterated its commitment to assuming full responsibility for the sustainment of DIS both logistically and materially, and to reinforce the personnel and equipment of DIS. In the plan, it is also suggested that sustained donor support is required. The concept for the protection of civilians in eastern Chad provides for a security belt, consisting of three elements: Chadian National Army troops, based in garrison towns along the entire border with the Sudan, complemented by the Chadian-Sudanese Joint Border Monitoring Force; the Gendarmerie nationale and the Garde nationale et nomade du Tchad, located in all major villages in the east; and, DIS, located within and around refugee camps and towns, in conjunction with local security forces such as the gendarmerie and the national police.

8. The Government is planning to approach a number of potential donors and other international partners to help meet the budgetary requirements for 2011 to financially sustain DIS. The budget proposal is for a strength of 1,000 officers at an

estimated cost of US$ 13.8 million ($7.6 million for operating costs and $6.2 million for personnel costs). The Government is reviewing this cost estimate, however.

B. Facilitation of humanitarian aid and the free movement of humanitarian personnel

9. By mid-September, the Government had established Bureaux de sécurisation et des mouvements, with support from the Mission, in 9 of 13 planned locations. Operationally, the bureaux concentrated primarily on coordinating security escorts for humanitarian personnel. Less attention was devoted to other functions, such as information sharing, guard duties, area security patrols and quick reaction to incidents. The Government continues to address logistical, communications and administrative challenges to the bureaux, with support from MINURCAT. The performance of the bureaux can only be fully tested after the onset of the dry season, when movement and humanitarian activities can fully resume.

V. Progress by the Government of Chad towards benchmarks established by the Security Council

A. Voluntary return of internally displaced persons in secure and sustainable conditions

10. On 7 September, the Joint Government of Chad/United Nations High-level Working Group held its third meeting to assess the situation on the ground with respect to the protection of civilians and the implementation of measures adopted by the Government towards implementing the tasks set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1923 (2010). During the meeting, the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that some 48,000 internally displaced persons had returned to their villages of origin (17,000 in Assoungha and 18,000 in Koko (Ouaddaï region); 10,000 in and around Kerfi and 3,000 in Moudeina (Dar Sila region)). The Coordination nationale d'appui au déploiement de la force internationale à l'est du Tchad (CONAFIT) reported that, in anticipation of further returns of internally displaced persons, the Government had deployed gendarmes to the areas of return to provide security and that public services would be restored. Both Government and United Nations representatives highlighted the importance of ensuring the voluntary nature of returns of the internally displaced and the necessity of addressing basic needs, such as security, education, food, shelter and medical services in the areas of return to ensure returns are sustainable.

11. At the meeting's conclusion, members of the Task Force expressed their satisfaction with the relatively calm security situation prevailing in eastern Chad in July and August. The Head of CONAFIT and Chairman of the High-level Working Group, General Oki Mahamat Yaya Dagache, citing the increased vigilance of Chadian local authorities, stressed that the current level of security should be maintained.

B. Demilitarization of refugee camps

12. During the reporting period, the Government of Chad and UNHCR continued to conduct programmes to sensitize refugees and displaced persons to the civilian character of camps. On 12 September, in the Goz Amer refugee camp near Goz Beida (Dar Sila region), DIS arrested 11 people suspected of having conducted recruitment activities in the camp for an armed group over the past few months. Five of them remain in custody after investigations and have been referred to the justice system.

C. Security for refugees, internally displaced persons, civilians and humanitarian workers with respect to international human rights standards

13. The Government of Chad made efforts, through the Ministry of Human Rights and Promotion of Liberties, to establish structures to implement recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies and the universal periodic review. Despite their limited capacity, the regional delegations of the Ministry, with the technical and logistical support of MINURCAT, have actively engaged in human rights sensitization of the local authorities and law enforcement officials. At the request of the Chadian military and security authorities, MINURCAT conducted training and sensitization for the national security forces on their role in protecting human rights.

VI. Implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad

A. Support to the Détachement intégré de sécurité

14. MINURCAT continued to consolidate DIS, with a particular focus on increasing its administrative and operational autonomy. With the closure in July of the Mission's offices in Bahaï and Guéréda, full-time monitoring and support of those DIS posts ceased. So far, the security situation in those locations has been characterized as calm. Security functions continue to be carried out by DIS.

15. A selection process for 200 new DIS recruits is under way and CONAFIT provided MINURCAT with a list of 293 candidates, including 47 women. Training of the new recruits is scheduled to be completed in the coming months and will bring the strength of DIS up to approximately 1,000 officers.

16. MINURCAT conducted a series of training sessions for 22 senior DIS officers on monitoring and mentoring, performance evaluation, investigation, and community policing techniques and practices. Tuition was also provided on radio communications and vehicle repairs. Several workshops were also conducted to enhance the planning and instructional techniques of DIS trainers. On 24 August, the Mission completed the training of an additional 19 DIS trainers, bringing the total number to 30. Those officers are expected to assume the functions of the United Nations Police for the initial and on-the-job training of DIS officers.

17. Current planning provides for the transfer of training competencies and administrative tasks from MINURCAT to DIS by the end of October 2010. MINURCAT is also assisting DIS to establish a reference library that will include educational support materials for the future training of DIS personnel.

18. To date, the MINURCAT-administered trust fund for rule of law activities in eastern Chad has received $8.1 million for DIS, of the $17.3 million needed for 2010. An additional disbursement of donor pledges of approximately $2.6 million is awaited. This leaves a shortfall of approximately $6.6 million. In view of this shortfall, MINURCAT, until the end of its mandate, will endeavour to cover only the basic needs of DIS.

B. Rule of law

19. On 12 August, the national justice programme, Programme d'appui à la justice, supported by the European Union, MINURCAT and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched a competitive process to contract a non-governmental organization(s) to establish and operate three legal aid clinics in eastern Chad. Under the proposal, the selected non-governmental organization(s) will be in charge of operating the clinics, as well as arranging training for legal aid providers and humanitarian protection officers. The Government of Germany has committed funds for this purpose.

20. MINURCAT has continued to provide technical support and mentoring to the 158 non-professional justices of the peace and their assistants. UNDP and MINURCAT also conducted a joint assessment mission within the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals of Abéché to evaluate the impact of the training of non-professional justices of the peace and to identify ways to further strengthen the capacity of the judiciary at the community level. The outcome of the assessment is being finalized. On 25 August, in cooperation with UNDP and UNHCR, MINURCAT organized a workshop for the judicial actors and justice auxiliaries of Abéché on the coordination of the technical support, improving the circuit court system, and the delivery of legal aid.

21. The Mission also continued to provide training and mentoring to national prison officials on international standards of prison management and administration, as well as on prison development. Since 11 August, MINURCAT advisers have been co-located with national counterparts in the Prisons Directorate in N'Djamena to help enhance its human resources management, planning and budgetary capacities. In late September, MINURCAT completed the refurbishment of the Iriba prison, which improved both the conditions of detention of the inmates and the security of the prison.

22. Considerable attention needs to be given to improving living conditions in prisons in Chad and major challenges remain. Basic service deficiencies, such as in the provision of food and water, as well as insufficient numbers of trained prison guards, continue to account for prison disturbances and escapes. Detention facilities remain seriously overcrowded, largely owing to the number of persons in pretrial detention. Action on two draft laws on the establishment of a professionalized prison service, in accordance with internationally accepted standards, remains pending since 2009.

C. Human rights

23. During recent field visits to refugee camps, sites for the internally displaced and nearby villages, MINURCAT registered fewer reports of human rights abuses. Sexual and gender-based violence and arbitrary detention remained the main human rights concerns. In the past two months, human rights officers documented 53 such cases, compared to 67 in the previous four months.

24. MINURCAT human rights training programmes focused on national and international human rights standards and the responsibilities of law enforcement officials with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights. Training was provided to officers of the national security forces (50 in Adré and 42 in Abéché). The latter training was a joint initiative of the Ministry of Human Rights and Promotion of Liberties, UNDP and MINURCAT. Two workshops were held in September on the development of the Ministry's draft national action plan for human rights.

25. On 10 August, in Goz Beida, the Mission facilitated a sensitization session on human rights protection for 23 focal points of national and international non-governmental organizations working at sites for the internally displaced in the Dar Sila region. The session was part of a programme organized by UNHCR, in collaboration with the non-governmental organization INTERSOS. A public awareness campaign on sexual and gender-based violence and children's rights was also conducted from 11 to 19 August at the sites for the internally displaced in the Dar Sila region.

26. Quick impact projects were undertaken to strengthen the operational capacity of national counterparts to conduct human rights monitoring. Human rights materials were also donated to the umbrella organization Collectif des associations de défense des droits de l'homme to support the sensitization programmes of its members.

27. In preparation for the assumption of human rights responsibilities by national counterparts, MINURCAT, together with regional delegates of the Ministry of Human Rights and Promotion of Liberties and local human rights organizations, conducted 35 field visits during the reporting period to refugee camps, camps for internally displaced persons, towns and villages, and 16 monitoring visits to detention facilities in eastern Chad. The joint visits provided an opportunity to build up the practical knowledge of national counterparts, introduce them to monitoring tools and mentor them on advocacy.

28. From 26 July to 2 August, representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) undertook an assessment mission to evaluate the prevailing human rights situation and the capacity of national counterparts to meet international human rights obligations applicable to Chad. The mission noted the Government's commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights at the national and local levels. The Government acknowledged the current limited capacities of national human rights institutions, including the Ministry of Human Rights and Promotion of Liberties and its regional delegations, as well as the National Human Rights Commission, and expressed its readiness to engage with OHCHR in that regard.

D. Child protection

29. During the rainy season, reports of child recruitment by armed forces or groups in eastern Chad decreased. In August, pursuant to an agreement between the Government and the Chadian armed opposition group Mouvement pour la démocratie et la justice au Tchad (MDJT) concluded earlier in 2010, 58 children, including 10 girls, were reunited with their families.

30. On 2 and 3 August, experts from the signatory States of the June 2010 N'Djamena Declaration met in the capital to initiate a plan of action for the Declaration's implementation. In the Declaration, the signatories States had committed themselves to putting an end to the recruitment and use of children by armed groups and forces. MINURCAT, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR and other United Nations agencies provided technical assistance to the meeting.

E. Gender

31. MINURCAT, in coordination with UNDP, organized a workshop in Abéché on 27 and 28 July to finalize a training module on gender for service providers in the judicial and security sectors. From 16 to 18 September, the Ministry of Social Action, with support from the Mission, organized a forum on the involvement of women in conflict resolution, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, and the celebration of the African Week of Peace. The participants in the forum commenced a process of identifying elements for a national strategy on women's participation in conflict resolution.

32. Preparations continued for the handover of MINURCAT gender activities to the Ministry of Social Action and partners.

F. Civil affairs

33. MINURCAT continued to support local conflict resolution committees to help defuse local tensions and promote reconciliation and the voluntary and lasting return of internally displaced persons to their places of origin. Efforts were also focused on the consolidation of reconciliation activities for their handover to local authorities and their partners.

34. In the Dar Sila region, tensions between farmers and herders are common at the end of the rainy season. The Mission, together with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNDP, has been supporting the new Governor's efforts to revive and sustain the Committee for the Settlement of Land Disputes and Inter-community Conflicts. Support was provided to capacity-building workshops on mediation and sensitization programmes for the local population, as part of the Global Recovery Programme recently launched by UNDP in eastern Chad.

35. In the Borotha area (Ouaddaï region), several working sessions were held with UNHCR and implementing partners, as well as with the Prefect of Assoungha, to discuss means to sustain the inter-community dialogue project. It was agreed that

MINURCAT would support the first dialogue event, while UNHCR and the local non-governmental partner, Eirene, would continue the process after 31 December 2010.

G. HIV/AIDS

36. During the reporting period, MINURCAT continued its efforts to mainstream awareness of HIV/AIDS. The Mission provided and facilitated free access to voluntary confidential counselling and testing services both for its personnel and for the host population; some 438 people availed themselves of the services. Quick-impact projects funded education activities, including programmes on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, were conducted in partnership with UNHCR in Brejine, Farchana, Gaga and Tréguine refugee camps.

37. In order to advance the gains made, UNAIDS has agreed to take over the Mission's activities and to support partners, including UNICEF, UNFPA and the Government of Chad, working in the area of HIV/AIDS.

H. Mine action

38. Owing to the rainy season, mine action activity was largely suspended until late September, when implementation of the mine risk education strategy commenced. The project is funded by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). A public-awareness campaign on explosive remnants of war and on the reporting hotline is informing local communities over the radio and by means of flyers of the hazards associated with handling such items and the methods for reporting them.

39. The remaining tasks, including verification of some 3,500 kilometres of road, clearance of 32 battlefield areas and 164 general mine action assessment tasks, are beyond the capacity of the Mission to complete before its withdrawal. Accordingly, discussions continued with the Chadian National Demining Centre in N'Djamena concerning the transfer of residual activities.

I. Military mandate of MINURCAT

40. Since the mandated reduction and reconfiguration of the MINURCAT force was achieved in July 2010, the force's strength has stabilized at 2,159 personnel, out of the 2,225 authorized. The sector divisions within the area of operations have been reconfigured to one force headquarters at Abéché and three sectors: two in eastern Chad and one in the Central African Republic. In eastern Chad, the new Sector North encompasses the Wadi-Fira and the Ouaddaï regions, with sector headquarters at Farchana. Sector South, encompassing the Dar-Sila and the Salamat regions, remains unchanged, with the sector headquarters remaining at Goz-Beida. Sector Birao in the Central African Republic is unchanged and consists of the Vakaga prefecture and the northern part of the Haute-Kotto prefecture, with the sector headquarters at Birao. The next phase of the reconfiguration will be the final withdrawal of the force, which will commence on 15 October 2010 and is to be completed by 31 December 2010.

41. In accordance with the drawdown plan, the camps at Bahaï and Guéréda were closed on 31 July. A residual military presence has been maintained in Iriba (Sector North) and Koukou-Angarana (Sector South) to provide protection to the remaining United Nations assets and personnel.

42. MINURCAT continued to perform all its mandated operational tasks, including quick reaction readiness, force protection duties and situational awareness in the vicinity of its cantonments. Limited escorts were provided for United Nations logistics convoys. In addition, contingency plans were reviewed and updated to ensure the Mission's preparedness to protect civilians under imminent threat of violence in its immediate vicinity and to maintain its ability to extract United Nations personnel and humanitarian workers in danger. A robust quick-reaction capability is maintained at Abéché and mobile reserves for the three sectors are based Farchana, Goz-Beida and Birao.

43. The two military helicopter units deployed within MINURCAT are now being withdrawn from Chad. One is being redeployed to the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, while the other is being repatriated. Although that withdrawal will take place prior to the cessation of mandated military tasks, the Mission's civilian air assets should be sufficient to support its operations, including a quick reaction capacity for *in extremis* situations.

VII. Central African Republic

44. During the reporting period, the security situation in the north-eastern Central African Republic continued to suffer from inter-ethnic conflict, banditry and cross-border criminality. Those remained the main threats to security and stability in the Vakaga and Haute-Kotto regions. With 296 troops out of its authorized strength of 300 in the north-eastern Central African Republic, MINURCAT continued to implement its mandate.

45. On 5 September, an unidentified armed group attacked the village of Ouanda Djalle (Vakaga), 150 kilometres south of Birao. The group looted premises and reportedly abducted some 44 villagers, fatally shooting two of them. They returned to the village later the same day and burned 74 houses, rendering some 2,000 people homeless. On 11 September, an unidentified armed group clashed with the *Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement* (UFDR) at Penbele, about 25 kilometres south of Sam Ouandja (Haute-Kotto). Further attacks were reported on 27 and 30 September on the villages of Koumbal and Tiroungoulo, respectively, about 110 and 117 kilometres south of Birao. All the attacks allegedly involved elements of the Lord's Resistance Army. The veracity of the reports has not been independently ascertained. MINURCAT endeavoured to visit the sites of the attacks but was denied access by local leaders.

46. In anticipation of the Mission's withdrawal, the Government of the Central African Republic continued to express concern about the security situation in the Vakaga and the Haute-Kotto prefectures in the north-east of the country. At present, the Government maintains approximately 120 troops in Birao. These troops are lightly armed, have poor land mobility, no air capacity and receive minimal logistical and financial support. The Government has, therefore, expressed its intention to deploy a battalion-sized unit of the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) to Birao.

47. The Government of the Central African Republic has repeatedly expressed its strong preference for receiving direct capacity-building assistance for its national forces and has initiated contact with several potential bilateral partners. It has established a task force composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, FACA and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic (BINUCA) to examine security arrangements in the north-east. The task force held its first meeting on 2 September and work has begun on drawing up a list of the needs of the national army to support a possible deployment in Birao.

48. The assistance sought by the Government of the Central African Republic to improve the capability of its armed forces, including lethal equipment, by far exceeds what the United Nations might be able to provide. MINURCAT plans provide for the transfer to the Government, within the terms of the relevant financial regulations and rules of its camp sites in the town of Birao and near the airstrip. The new road between the two camps will have been completed by MINURCAT before it completes its withdrawal from the area in early November. With regard to requests for the military equipment of MINURCAT, that equipment remains the national assets of the respective troop-contributing countries. I have requested that BINUCA continue its efforts to support the Government in its endeavour to secure bilateral capacity-building assistance for its national forces.

49. It is clear that, when MINURCAT commences its withdrawal from Birao on 21 October 2010, the national forces of the Central African Republic may not immediately be in a position to deploy and sustain additional troops. In order to further inform the Security Council and potential bilateral partners of the threat to security in the Vakaga region, I have deployed a team to undertake a review of the prevailing security environment and a threat assessment, and will share its main findings with the Security Council.

VIII. Mission support

50. During the reporting period, MINURCAT continued to maintain four operational bases (Abéché, Farchana, Goz Beida and Birao), as well as its operational and main headquarters in Abéché and N'Djamena, respectively. The Mission also continued to support a small residual presence in Iriba.

51. Progress was achieved in the construction of hard-wall police stations and posts for DIS in eastern Chad. Work began in August and September in 17 out of the 19 planned locations. The procurement process for the remaining two, in the Iridimi and Touloum refugee camps, was delayed by issues related to land ownership. They have now been resolved and construction is about to commence. MINURCAT has also finished the construction of basic vehicle workshops for DIS in 19 locations. Fuel storage facilities have been established in all DIS stations and posts. MINURCAT has also completed the installation of perimeter security arrangements for all DIS locations. The construction of a dormitory for 220 cadets and the extension of fully equipped kitchen facilities at the police academy in N'Djamena, supported by the trust fund, are advanced. The well-drilling projects for DIS stations and posts, which would also benefit local communities, are to start be started at the end of the rainy season.

52. Efforts are focused on completing as much of the mandated construction as possible by 31 December 2010. But, as I noted at the time the mandate for MINURCAT was under consideration (see S/2010/217, para. 94), not all the construction can be completed by that date. Accordingly, arrangements are being made to complete it during the liquidation period.

53. Integrated plans are being implemented to support the mandated withdrawal of the Mission's military and civilian components between 15 October and 31 December 2010. All equipment has been classified in accordance with the regulations established by the General Assembly and a list of surplus equipment has been made available to other peacekeeping missions. Plans have also been prepared for the liquidation of the Mission, which is expected to last into the second quarter of 2011.

54. As the Mission withdraws and prepares for liquidation, the direct support provided to DIS will progressively decrease, both in terms of geographical scope and functionality, and will cease on 31 December 2010.

IX. Observations

55. As in the past, the rainy season has brought with it a reduction in violence in eastern Chad. Improved relations between Chad and the Sudan, and the vigilance of the national and joint-border security forces, have also been cited as important contributing factors. The heavy rains, coupled with existing food shortages, have, however, intensified the humanitarian needs in many parts of the country, most particularly in the east where hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons are located.

56. In the few remaining months of the MINURCAT mandate, considerable efforts are being expended to consolidate the initiatives of the past three years. Lessons drawn from this unique undertaking will be reflected in my final report on the implementation of the Mission's mandate, in December. The exercise by the Government of Chad of its sovereign responsibility for the protection of civilians, including in securing the space for humanitarian assistance operations, is vital. In this context, its unwavering commitment to assuming the continuation of the DIS role has been reiterated on numerous occasions.

57. After only three years since its inception, the DIS force remains in a formative stage. It has succeeded in demonstrating that it can make a difference to the security of the vulnerable populations in the east. This hard-won progress relied on considerable support from the international community. Technical and administrative support was almost entirely provided by MINURCAT. Equally, funding was almost entirely dependent on the generous and sustained contributions made by the donor community. The future development of DIS will depend on sustained attention, including in the areas of training, oversight and resources.

58. The Government is seeking sustained international donor support for DIS next year. DIS must not be allowed to fail because of lack of funding. Understandably, especially in the current economic climate, Member States are looking for assurances that the resources they commit are put to best use. Arrangements are being considered for UNDP and UNHCR to establish and administer a successor

trust fund for DIS, should that be the desire of the Government and potential donors, until the requisite national structures and capacity are assured.

59. In my previous reports, I noted that the mandated construction projects in support of DIS operations, including the drilling of water wells for police stations, were unlikely to be completed before 31 December 2010. A small cell of engineers and administrative staff will therefore stay as part of the liquidation team for the Mission and will oversee the completion of these projects. It is my expectation that these projects will be finalized by the end of the liquidation period.

60. Until the conditions for large-scale voluntary and sustainable return are assured, the demands placed by hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons on the host population's depleted resources heighten the risk of tensions. I am, therefore, encouraged by a number of recent initiatives undertaken by the Chadian authorities to enhance security and services in a number of areas as a means of encouraging the sustained return of the internally displaced to their places of origin. The United Nations system will do its best to assist the Government in this regard. I call on other international partners to provide support also.

61. The protection of civilians in eastern Chad consists of more than assuring the physical security of refugees, the displaced and humanitarian workers and the provision of logistical support and hard-wall structures for DIS. Intercommunity dialogue, the enhancement of local governance structures, including justice and prisons, respect for human rights and the creation of socio-economic incentives for the safe and voluntary return of the displaced are mutually interdependent requirements for the protection of civilians, and depend ultimately on the host Government. While MINURCAT is working with potential partners to ensure the continuation of these tasks, the Government's commitment to seeing them to fruition will be critical.

62. The final phase of the drawdown of the United Nations military component from Chad and the north-eastern Central African Republic will commence on 15 October 2010. By 31 December 2010 all uniformed and civilian staff, except those essential for the Mission's liquidation, will be withdrawn.

63. The recent attacks in Ouanda Djallé, Penbele, Koumbal and Kouroungoulo in the north-eastern Central African Republic are a source of concern. In preparation for the withdrawal of MINURCAT, in my report to the Council of 30 July 2010 (S/2010/409) I presented two options for the north-eastern Central African Republic for the period following the withdrawal of MINURCAT. The Government has since repeatedly stated its preference for the receipt of direct bilateral support to build up the capacity of its security forces. In this context, the Government has approached a number of potential partner countries. I urge Member States to respond favourably to the request of the Government of the Central African Republic for assistance to ensure that there is no gap between the departure of MINURCAT and the further deployment of trained and equipped national forces to the Vakaga region.

64. As the MINURCAT mandate nears its end, I would like to thank my Special Representative for MINURCAT, Youssef Mahmoud, and all the men and women of MINURCAT for their service to the cause of peace and security. Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation to all the countries that have contributed troops and police to MINURCAT, as well as donors to the DIS Trust Fund, for their unfailing support of the Mission.

Annex

Military and police strength as at 11 October 2010

Country	*Military*				*Civilian police*
	Liaison officers	*Staff officers*	*Troops*	*Total*	
Bangladesh	2	4	129	135	—
Benin	3	—	—	3	3
Burkina Faso	—	2	—	2	14
Cameroon	—	—	—	—	4
Côte d'Ivoire	—	—	—	—	16
Democratic Republic of the Congo	—	1	—	1	—
Egypt	2	1	—	3	7
Ethiopia	—	2	—	2	—
Finland	—	—	—	—	3
France	—	—	—	—	8
Ghana	2	4	522	528	—
Guinea	—	—	—	—	8
Ireland	—	10	—	10	—
Jordan	—	—	—	—	16
Kenya	—	3	—	3	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	6
Mali	1	—	—	1	12
Mongolia	—	4	264	268	—
Namibia	—	5	—	5	—
Nepal	1	8	573	582	—
Niger	—	—	—	—	4
Nigeria	1	4	—	5	—
Norway	—	1	—	1	—
Pakistan	2	4	—	6	—
Poland	—	2	—	2	—
Russian Federation	—	—	119	119	—
Rwanda	1	—	—	1	2
Senegal	3	9	—	12	8
Serbia	—	—	14	14	—
Sri Lanka	—	2	72	74	—
Togo	—	2	356	358	—
Tunisia	4	2	—	6	—
Turkey	—	—	—	—	3
United States of America	—	2	—	2	—
Yemen	—	—	—	—	14
Total	**22**	**72**	**2 049**	**2 143**	**128**

Map No. 4349 Rev. 7 UNITED NATIONS
November 2010

Department of Field Support
Cartographic Section